State Library

BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

VOL. XXXII. BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1893. NO. 1,634.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

Published by

R. M. & A. C. FOLGER

Every Saturday Evening.

TERMS:

For one year (in advance)..... $2 00
For six months..... 1 75
For three months..... 1 00

OFFICE:
Corner of Bryant and School Streets.
(Court House Block).

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Superior Judge..... Wm. H. Virden.
Sheriff and Tax Collector..... M. P. Hays.
County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder..... John D. Murphey.
Treasurer..... Joseph A. Brown.
District Attorney..... C. L. Hayes.
Assessor..... John J. Welch.
Coroner and Public Administrator..... A. F. Sayre.
Superintendent of Schools..... Cornelia Richards.
Supervisor, First District..... William Cabell.
Supervisor, Second District..... N. W. Reed.
Supervisor, Third District..... Andrew Argyll.
Supervisor, Fourth District..... W. F. Kelly.
Supervisor, Fifth District..... Henry A. Pitts.

Board of Supervisors holds Regular Sessions at the County Seat, Bridgeport, on the First Monday of January, April and July, and the Fourth Monday of September.

MISCELLANEOUS

R. F. OSBORN & CO.,

NO. 751 MARKET STR.

SAN FRANCISCO.

General Hardware

CABINET.

UPHOLSTERERS

CARRIAGE MAKERS

HARDWARE.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

WE WANT YOU

to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Men, women, boys and girls can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one anywhere can earn a great deal of money. Many have made Three Hundred Dollars a Month. No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.

GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
Box No. 488, Portland, Me.

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

TOOLS FOR MECHANICS,
MACHINERY
HARDWARE
BOOKS, MINING, MECHANICAL, ARCHITECTURAL
BICYCLES.
OSBORN & ALEXANDER.
401 MARKET ST. COR. FREMONT. SAN FRANCISCO.

HIS HARD LUCK.

A Valuable Ice Mine That Had a Shadow in It Somewhere.

The man with the negligee shirt was talking of hard luck, says the Buffalo Express. "It's just this way," he said: "When things get to going against you there's no stopping them. Luck and hard luck run in streaks with every man, and when things get to coming your way there's no stopping them any more than there is when they get to going against you.

"As an illustration let me tell you of an experience I had. About three years ago I began to have hard luck. I lost everything I had one way or another, and got into all sorts of trouble. Finally I landed in Richmond, Va., stone broke, without a friend to whom I could apply for aid and nothing ahead of me but a turn on the roads as a tramp. [illegible] nothing to do in Richmond, and I started out to tramp up north.

"It was as hot as Tophet. I tramped along day after day, sleeping on the ground and stealing what I had to eat, which was not much, let me assure you. One day I struck Stony creek, which is in a wild part of the state. I followed up along the creek until I reached Stone mountain, and there I made a discovery. I found an ice mine. It was fully an acre in extent and the ice was as clear as crystal. I realized what the find meant, and after taking my bearings carefully I made my way back to Richmond.

"It didn't take me long to get some capitalists interested in it, and we formed a stock company with me as president, to work the ice the next summer. It looked as if I had a fortune in my grasp.

"Early the next summer we started to work it, but my hard luck came toddling along and did me up. There wasn't a month that summer when we didn't have frost, and there was absolutely no demand for ice. That left me stranded again and in worse shape than before."

"I don't see why," put in the doubting Thomas, who wore a broad-brimmed straw hat. "Why didn't you wait and work it the next summer?"

"I told you I was in hard luck, didn't I?" said the man with the negligee shirt, severely. "Well, I was. Although the summer was cold the winter was so warm that it melted every blamed bit of the ice and left nothing but a pool of water there, which was of no earthly use to anybody."

FAULTS OF OUR HOTELS.

Foreigners Complain That the Bread, Soup, Tea and Coffee Are Poor.

Herr Freytagg, a chef at the Russian embassy in Rome for more than thirty years, and afterward the proprietor of the Hotel des Iles Britanniques in that city, told me, says a writer in the North American Review, that a good bed, good soups, good bread and good tea and coffee were the foundations for an acceptable hotel, and he was right. As a rule, the American hotel is a failure in respect to all of these essentials. It is true, there are more good beds now than there were formerly, but neither the tea, coffee, soup nor bread has improved; if anything, they are worse than thirty years ago; now there is more pretense, i. e., attempts at "style" at the expense of all comforts, which have been banished from the average American machine hotel. Capoul, the French tenor, in one of his published letters about America, said: "This is a wonderful country, with the loftiest mountains, the longest rivers and the largest lakes, but without a soup." Fifty years ago Judge Grimke, a noted holder of circuit courts in South Carolina, ordered tea at a backwoods hotel; shortly after it was served he sent for the landlady, and astonished her by saying: "Madam, if this be tea bring me coffee, and if this be coffee bring me tea." This command could, with propriety, be given in nine-tenths of our hotels to-day. The usual hotel coffee would easily pass for some kind of medicine, and often the supposed tea defies recognition. The general aim seems to be to bombard patrons with a show of great liberality—hence the dinner bill of fare with from eighty to one hundred and twenty-five items upon it, and the breakfast menu with from forty to seventy-five. Such a spread of printer's ink looks large, panders to national vanity, and convinces the native that he is not being swindled.

In a Snake Den.

An awful battle with rattlesnakes and copperheads was lately fought by three men, says a Mount Carmel correspondent of the Philadelphia Record. While hunting on the mountain near Brush Valley Schardel Wiest, Aaron Mummah and John Orwig went through an experience calculated to raise their hair and set all their nerves twitching. Wiest fell down through a hole in the ground that was screened by a clump of bushes upon a very big nest of reptiles. Before the startled snakes had recovered from their surprise Wiest drew quickly away from them and fired a shot into their midst. He then started to beat them with the stock of his gun. He knew that he was in great danger, and yelled for help. Wiest was almost exhausted when Mummah and Orwig came to the rescue and fired so many shots that the snakes gave up the battle. Thirty-two rattlesnakes and three copperheads were killed.

WHERE IS THE GENTLE GIRL?

Has She Been Displaced by the Aggressive Young Business Woman?

One hears and reads much about the gentleman who will keep his seat in a crowded street car and will not spend his vacation at the popular summer resorts, but what has become of the gentle girl, inquires the New York World. Where are those sweet, shy creatures who used to wear lawn dresses and Leghorn hats, who shrank from anything approaching the conspicuous, who "spoke low and sweet," who were taught that sarcasm was rudeness, and that a lady smiled but never laughed? What has become of blushing sixteen and all those dainty, quiet young women who would rather "be sweet" than smart? Has the gentle girl gone with the "huzzy," the work basket and the tatting shuttle?

The business girl is too sharp to be agreeable. Her motto seems to be to suspect everybody all the time. She has an I-know-what-you're-up-to kind of manner; she says: "How are you?" when you come into her presence and looks you straight in the eyes without the glimmer of a smile or a trace of embarrassment. She bosses the office boy and charwoman, the services of the janitor are commanded, not requested, and life from her point of view is too short to be wasted on politeness. The girls who show the least consideration for the saleswomen are the best customers; they have money but no manners. A clerk who has been in her present position since 1876 avoids waiting on pretty customers as much as possible, because of their insolence. In this house, which gives employment to about eight hundred women and girls, the clerks call themselves "saleladies," and their colaborers in the dressmaking and upholstery departments "shop girls." So pronounced is the feeling of the "ladies" who sell goods against the girls who operate on suits, corsets, wraps, mattresses and carpets that they have separate entrances. The shop girls, for reasons best known to themselves, do not put on as much style as the downstairs beauties, although they earn considerably more money, their wages varying from eight to thirty-five dollars a week, while the average salary for the saleswoman is one dollar a day. Mrs. Astor would bow to her laundress if she met her in the street, while these "saleladies" would not stoop to notice a waist finisher or a fitter. Perhaps nowhere is the incivility and rudeness of our young women more remarkable than in the street cars, and it makes little difference whether the passengers come from normal college, families in good circumstances, boarding schools, workshops or shopping districts, the faces are cross-looking, the manner is aggressive, the voices are shrill, the gaze is steady, and the gentle girl is conspicuous by her absence.

FREAKS OF AN IOWA TORNADO.

A Rooster Escapes Without a Scratch, But Loses Every Feather.

J. W. Bradley, formerly of this city, but now of Pomeroy, Ia., says the Columbus (O.) Dispatch, was on the prairies within about six miles of the fearful cyclone near Pomeroy several weeks ago, and tells of some miraculous performances of the wind. He could see the dark, death-dealing cloud across the level prairie, and watched it as it apparently struck the ground, and after traveling the earth for a distance would ascend, only to swoop down and wipe up everything in its path. He went to examine the work of the cyclone the next day, and with others came across a house that had been wrecked. Work of clearing away the debris was commenced to see if any person was under the ruins.

The only evidence of life about the the place was a live rooster that ran out after the boards had been removed, but the bird had been plucked of his feathers. In fact, not a single feather remained on the rooster. It had been completely stripped of its plumage, but was otherwise uninjured. At another point close by a farmer was some distance from his house when the terrible wind struck the building. As soon as it was possible to get to the spot he went to looking after the welfare of his family. Fortunately they had got in the cellar, and the building, every board, was raised from the foundation and swept away. This was done so quickly that the wife stated she looked up when the house blew away and beheld a clear sky. The barn on the same farm was whirled in the air from the sills as if sawed off, leaving six horses standing unharmed on the floor. Mr. Bradley found the key to the organ of a church three miles away, and has it with him as a memento of the great disaster. He states that the track of the cyclone could easily be followed without regard to the ruin that stalked in its path. The grass, green before the storm struck it, had afterward a dead appearance, as if it had been burned by a hot, dry sun. There was no wind or atmospheric disturbance a few feet from the parts where the houses were wrecked.

Taking No Chances.

Among the strange superstitions that affect the southern negroes is a belief that it is dangerous to approach closely to or stay long near a dead body. A colored servant in Washington who went to a funeral was asked on her return if she saw the corpse. She replied: "Dead, honey, d'you s'pose I'd go near enough to take dat dead man's breff?"

THE FIRST DINING CAR.

Said to Have Been Improvised from an Ordinary Day Coach.

A great deal of dispute has arisen at different times concerning the first dining cars, and when they were first used and on what roads. The Pittsburgh Post gives the following as having been received from a man who is represented as a well known electrician and chemist, but whose name, unfortunately, is not given:

"The first dining cars run in this country, or any other for that matter, were run between New York and Chicago via the Northern Central, Grand Trunk and Michigan Central in the year 1853. The officers of these different companies met in New York in the spring of that year, and among other things discussed was the feasibility of running a dining car over the connecting lines, especially on one train then known as the 'lightning express,' which ran between New York and Chicago. Trains as fast as this one were compelled to make two stops for meals while making the run—one at Marshall's, the other at Jackson, twenty minutes for each meal, making forty-one minutes of valuable time lost.

"After discussing the question for some time it was finally decided to try it. The seats were taken out of an ordinary coach and tables were put along either side, with stools fastened to the floor, giving it the appearance of a restaurant. The rear half of the baggage car was fitted up to answer the purpose of a kitchen, and there the cooking was done. Some trouble was experienced in bringing the food from one car to the other, and when crossing the platform the cinders would rain down on the head of the waiter and into the dishes he was carrying. Sometimes the waiter in trying to hurry across the platform would strike the side of the door with his tray, spilling the dishes and narrowly averting falling from the train himself. The first advancement was made in the waiters, the company after awhile being very particular to get those of a certain color, all of about one size and good looking. The car was a success from the start, the meals being fifty cents each."

"The gentleman who recalled the foregoing was at that time," the Post says, "dining car conductor on one of these cars."

A VANISHED PEOPLE.

The Mystery of a Cavern Which Was Built by Them.

On the shores of Brittany there is a mysterious relic of forgotten ages which escapes the attention of most travelers, says the Million.

Far out in the Morbihan sea—across which legend tells us Arthur sailed with his knights in pursuit of the dragon—rises a little island. It can be reached in a boat from the coast only in a calm sea. A Breton shepherd has a solitary hut upon it and feeds a few sheep.

Crossing the grassy slope off which they browse the traveler finds himself at the [illegible] hill in the face of which has been excavated a great tunnel or cave, floored, walled and roofed by huge flat rocks.

Some archaeologists say that this cavern was the work of the worshipers of the serpent god Hoa—a race that has passed into oblivion.

The unlearned traveler knows only that the mysterious cavern antedates all history; that the rocks of which it is built came from the mainland, a distance of more than one hundred miles inland. No rocks like them make any part of the geological formation of the island.

Even with our modern engineering knowledge and machinery it would require vast labor and skill to bring these enormous blocks of stone and place them so securely as to defy the wear and friction of ages.

How were they brought here by men who had, perhaps, few mechanical appliances—nothing but the strength of their bodies and their faith in a strange god?

The race who built the temple are dust. Even their names ages ago perished from the earth. Their religion is vanished. These stones are the monuments of their indomitable resolution. That defies the flight of years

Why Car Wheels Wear Out.

A car wheel wears out because the metal of which it is composed comes away in thin scales. A microscopic examination shows that the continual jarring has a tendency to destroy the coherence of the particles, and thus gradually disintegrates the whole. Car wheels long in use become so brittle that a stout blow with a heavy hammer will sometimes cause them to fly into fragments as though they were made of glass.

A Curious Industry.

A very curious industry was established in 1861 in New York city, and lasted to the end of the war. It was the manufacture of confederate money. A regular business was done in this, remarkable as it may seem. A man who has twice been in congress since the war from a northern district made a fortune out of the stuff. It could not be told from the genuine, the only difference being that the northern article was rather better than that made in the south. Plantations were purchased with it, and one of the finest places in Mississippi was bought and paid for in confederate currency that cost the people who used it only about twelve hundred dollars in gold.

THE LARGEST DIAMOND.

It Was Found in South Africa the 30th of Last June.

An interesting model of the supposed "largest diamond in the world" has been sent to the editor of the Birmingham Post. In a letter sent with the model dated Jagersfontein, July 2, the correspondent says:

"You may have noticed by cable that the largest diamond the world has ever seen has been found here. This place is all excitement about it and it may make a stir in the financial world. I am sending by this post a perfect plaster of paris model of the diamond, which was found June 30, 1893. This model was taken by me personally this morning, and is the only one which has been taken except one which I have sent this afternoon to the president of the Orange Free State by special request. The diamond was found in the New Jagersfontein company's mine. It is the most perfect large stone ever seen; its weight is 971 karats; its color is blue-white and almost perfect. It has one black spot in it, which, however, the owners stated to me will be cut out. Its value, of course, cannot now be stated, but I think if £50,000 were offered for it now, or even double that amount, it would not be accepted; some even declare that it will be worth £500,000. It was found by a Kaffir who was working in the mine, shortly after blasting. The Kaffir in this case was talking to his overseer when he saw something shine, and he put his foot upon it until his 'boss' had gone away, when he picked up the immense diamond and put it in his pocket. Afterward in the compound he handed it over to the manager, for which he has been given £150, a horse, saddle and bridle, and has gone home in no doubt perfect happiness. An extraordinary circumstance is that one gentleman, or some gentlemen, I don't know which, were under contract to buy all stones, good, bad or indifferent, at so much per karat. This contract terminated June 30, and this stone was almost, if not quite, the last stone found that day."

The model shows that the stone is in the form of a sloping cone flattened on two sides and standing on an oval base so flush as almost to appear to have been cut. Its height is about three inches and its width about two, while the flat base measures nearly two by one and one-quarter inches. The diamond itself, which has been named the 'Jagersfontein Excelsior," is now in London.

CHILDREN'S LULLABIES.

A Philosopher Discourses on the Degeneracy of Song.

"The degeneracy of the present age," said Mr. Greathead, softly, "is to my mind no better exemplified than in the songs sung to the children. Now, when I was a youngster, such melodies as 'Greenville,' 'Come Where the Lilies Bloom,' 'We Will Gather by the River' and 'Hush-a-by Baby in the Treetop' were considered to be the proper lullabies. You can imagine my surprise, my dear sir, when, in course of a little outing, I heard some of the songs which are used nowadays to superinduce a feeling of sleepfulness in the young," quotes the New York Tribune. 'I was walking in one of the parks when I heard a young mother crooning to her infant child. The strains seemed strangely at variance with the low, sweet and dreamlike notes of the conventional lullaby, and I drew nearer. Sir, you have never had occasion before to question my veracity, and I trust in this case that I shall not overtax your powers of belief.

"As I am standing here, sir, that young woman, with the brown of a Madonna and a complexion that would have held the admiration of a Titian was singing to that child a topical song from a trifling burlesque which has been running for the last two years. It was a maudlin song of the Bowery.

"Then the young woman sung of a diminutive person named William, who had been so deeply steeped in vice that he was in it every minute. To cap the climax the last strains which greeted my ears as I hurried from the scene were the notes of a weird song made popular in this country by an English concert-hall singer. It is no wonder, sir, that the younger generation are so prematurely old when at an early period their brain fibers are infiltrated by the vicious tendencies of a degenerate age."

Antiquity of Butter.

Butter, which is almost indispensable to the meal nowadays, was formerly used solely as an ointment. Herodotus, a Greek historian, is the first writer who mentions butter, B. C. 500. The Spartans treated it very much the same as we do cold cream or vaseline, and Plutarch tells how a hostess was sickened at the sight of one of her visitors, a Spartan, who was saturated in butter. The Scythians introduced the article to the Greeks and the Germans showed the Romans how to make it. But the latter did not use it for food. They, like the Spartans, anointed their bodies with it.

A Queer Calling.

Perhaps the most curious occupation conceived by a woman is that of dinner taster. She is a product of Parisian refinement, as yet unknown in this country. She spends a part of each day in visiting houses and tasting the dishes intended for dinner. She suggests improvements, and shows the cook new ways of preparing dishes.

FINANCIAL CONFIDENCE.

How an Old Woman's Big Pile Was Kept Safely for Her.

A woman whose face was honest and whose clothing betokened that her life was one of toil called at an uptown bank a few days ago, says the New York Press, and asked to deposit a sum of money for safe keeping for a few days there, and when she undid the package which contained her money, instead of the few hundred dollars which the officers thought she might have, there was revealed a little over forty-six thousand dollars. The woman, whose identity was established and whose story was afterward proven to be true, was one of the waiting women in attendance upon one of the women's rooms in the Grand Central station.

She said that one day an old woman entered this waiting room and sat there all day watching her so closely that she became embarrassed. The woman looked wan and ill, and the waiting woman thought that she was possibly a poor creature who had no other place to stop, and so she invited this stranger to share her cup of tea with her at lunch time. The old woman gratefully accepted. The next day she came again, and for the third day, watching all the time this waiting woman with her sharp and bright black eyes. The evening of the third day she said to the waiting woman in broken English:

"I have been watching you these three days, and I know that you are perfectly honest and I can trust you. I am going to my home in France, where I have not been for thirty years, but the vessel does not sail for some days. I know nobody and can trust nobody, and I have my savings with me and am worried all the while because I am afraid some one will rob me of them. Now, I know I can trust you, and I want you to keep this money for me until the steamer sails."

The waiting woman promised to do it, having sympathy for the lonely old French woman, but, when this forlorn creature took from a place of concealment under her person a parcel containing her money and showed it to the waiting woman the savings were found to be a few dollars more than forty-six thousand dollars. Much of this was in large bills, into which the woman had exchanged her money. The waiting woman was frightened because of the responsibility, and then she bethought her of the bank and thus the deposit was made in that institution. The day that the steamer sailed the old Frenchwoman received every penny, and was overflowed with gratitude. She did not trust banks, but she did trust the woman whom she had never seen, and this woman, not knowing of financial disturbances, had perfect confidence in the banks.

PECULIARITIES OF BURROS.

A Remarkably Sure-Footed Little Mountain Climber.

The burro has many peculiarities, which he shares with his half-brother, the mule. Burdened with a heavy pack, he may travel for hours patiently and without complaint. He approaches a little stream of sluggish water not more than an inch or two deep, or it may be a dry ravine which has water only in the rainy season. He sets foot on it with the utmost reluctance, and after having been fairly pulled in he may deliberately lie down and refuse to go further. He knows how easy it is for his little feet to sink into the wet sand, and the recollection that just such an innocent-looking place once upon a time proved to be a quagmire still survives in his mind.

This same instinct of self preservation, says St. Nicholas, is what makes him so sure footed. He will carefully pick his way over mountain trails that would be impassable to a horse and would make a man dizzy. I once saw a burro with a good-sized pack on his back try to pass along a trail that led through a narrow cleft in the rock. The cleft was too narrow, and, when half way through the pack stuck fast. Being unable to go forward the burro backed, but was equally unsuccessful in getting out. He then tried his last resource—lying down. When he couldn't do this his groans and lamentations filled the air, and continued during the hour it took us to free him. I thought he must be injured internally, but no sooner was he at liberty than he went a few yards forward on the trail and quietly began to graze!

But it is when kept behind his comrades, if only for a few moments, that his agony is greatest. Then such struggles to be free! Such brays! One wonders how so small an animal can make so great a noise.

The Nests of Alligators.

Alligators' nests resemble haycocks more than anything else to which they can be compared. They average about four feet in height and about five feet in diameter, and are constructed of grasses and herbage. First, the mother 'gator deposits one layer of eggs on a mortar-like floor, and having covered this with a stratum of mud and herbage about eight inches thick, lays another set of eggs upon that, and so on to the top, there being commonly from one to two hundred eggs in a nest. With their tails the parents then beat down the tall grass and weeds to prevent the approach of unseen enemies. The female watches her eggs until they are hatched by the heat of the sun, and then takes her brood under her own care, defending them and providing for their subsistence.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, OCTOBER 28, 1893.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

E. C. DAKE—Merchants' Exchange.
L. P. FISHER.—Merchants' Exchange.
G. M. KELLOGG—330 Pine Street.

Old Mystic, Conn., for many years a thriving manufacturing hamlet, is now deserted. There is no prospect that it will ever be restored to prosperity. The business depression has forced the owners of the woolen mills to close. They give no hopes of a resumption. The residents have left. The town is now occupied by idlers, who obtain a sustenance by robbery. This is one of the thousand and one results of the "change" the "people wanted" when they elected Cleveland.

The Fresno Republican makes the following sensible suggestion, which should be heeded by the authorities of every place the "Sontag-Evans" troupe visits: "It would be a good idea for the police officers to take the names of the young boys who attend the Evans and Sontag performance and keep them on file, together with the names of parents and residence. Such a directory would be useful in the future as an aid to ferreting out youthful criminals. Parents who will permit their children to attend this performance will not prevent them from becoming criminals themselves."

GOOD ADVICE.—Every patriotic citizen should give his personal effort and influence to increase the circulation of his home paper which teaches the American policy of Protection. It is his duty to aid in this respect in every way possible.—After the home paper is taken care of, why not subscribe for the AMERICAN ECONOMIST, published by the American Protective Tariff League? One of its correspondents says: "No true American can get along without it. I consider it the greatest and truest political teacher in the United States." Send postal card request for free sample copy. Address Wilbur F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 135 West 23d St., New York.

The powder house of the Kutner-Goldstein Company, at Fresno, was burned on the evening of the 19th, causing a tremendous explosion, the building containing 850 pounds of black powder and 650 pounds of giant powder. Several buildings in the immediate vicinity were badly wrecked, and window glass was broken in all parts of the city, thousands of dollars damage being done. The explosion was heard thirty miles away.

Wells, Fargo & Co. have renewed the contract with the Southern Pacific to carry their express matter for the next twenty-one years. The Express Co. pays the Southern Pacific a bonus of $1,750 000 of Wells, Fargo & Co. stock, and the railroad is to have 40 per cent of the gross earnings of the express company during the life of the contract.

At Springfield, Ohio, on the 18th Secretary Hoke Smith was bitterly denounced by Democrats a convention of the Veterans' Union, departments of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, being held there. The members are mostly Democrats, and strong resolutions were adopted, censuring Secretary Smith for the suspension of pensions to disabled soldiers.

The Southern Pacific has established a new tourist car service over the Sunset route by Fort Worth and through the lately opened Cherokee slip. The route is through a new country, which tourists will find very interesting.

A terrible railroad collision occurred on the 20th near Battle Creek, Mich., by which a number of passengers bound home from the World's Fair were killed and maimed. The disaster was caused by the Conductor not obeying orders.

The scheme of transferring coal from a vessel to a U. S. man-of-war at sea has been tried by orders of the Navy Department and found to be impracticable.

A match race for $10,000 between Clifford, Lamplighter and Yo Tambien will be run to-day at Chicago, if the weather is fair or on the first fair day hereafter.

Rippey, who shot John W. Mackay in San Francisco, has been fined $250 or 125 days in jail. This is what is dubbed "Justice" in San Francisco.

Oakdale, Stanislaus county, had a disastrous fire on the morning of the 20th. Loss $20,000.

B. Feigenbaum & Co., the great toy firm of San Francisco, have failed for a heavy amount.

Somebody is trying hard to get up another Indian war at Pine Ridge Agency, but it wont work.

At Bakersfield last week Mary Souza got a divorce and in three minutes after Judge Conklin married her to another.

Seven hundred and fifty tons of raisins will be shipped from Bakersfield by the 1st of November.

The Fulton Club, one of the largest and most influential Democratic organizations in Richmond, has come out squarely for Protection. The club is composed largely of the skilled workingmen of the city. Last Fall they were swept on by the cry of "tariff reform," and voted for Cleveland. Recently the members of the club have discussed the tariff, soberly and quietly. A decided change in their views has followed.

The action of the club in adopting protection resolutions was nearly unanimous. The resolutions condemn the contemplated destruction by the Ways and Means Committee of the "protective features of the tariff," the increase of tax on tobacco and the restoration of duty on sugar. The resolutions are addressed to Congressman Wise, who in the fight on the Morrison horizontal reduction bill stood with Randall, but more recently has advocated a low tariff. The wishes of the Fulton Club may be understood from the address adopted to be sent to the Congressman. It says.

"We desire to make known our preference to take our chances for prosperity with a protective tariff properly adjusted, instead of with a low tariff and lowered wages. And we beg of you the benefit of your influence in Congress to see that no inroads upon the tariff be made below the point which will protect the workingmen of the United States."

THE AMERICA CUP.—The N. Y. Press, of the 19th, says that Lord Dunraven sailed for home yesterday. Prior to his embarking, he stated that he would in all probability, challenge for the America Cup in 1895. He would contest for the guardianship of that trophy next year, only that the time is not sufficient to enable him to make arrangements for a new cutter and file the ten months' notice of challenge, so that the race would not take place not later than October of 1894. Vigilant, Colonia, Jubilee and Puritan will have an opportunity of showing their respective speed next year, as Lord Dunraven's sole idea in leaving Valkyrie over Winter is to demonstrate that she is superior to any of the other craft. Next Spring the Earl will return to America, put Valkyrie in commission, and if the four American boats care to try their merits with his English cutter he will oblige.

State Senator Dunn and Frank McManus has been arrested in San Francisco on a charge of bribing the jurors in the Curtis murder case. Curtis was acquitted of the murder of Policeman Grant, and now J. N. E. Wilson Curtis' attorney has had them arrested. It is charged that they had tried to secure $8,000 from Mrs. Curtis on an alleged agreement that she was to pay them $2,000 each for four jurors to vote for an acquittal. And of such timber is the San Francisco legislative delegation usually built.

It is now proposed to open up for settlement a part of the Yuma Reservation.

An important case has gone up to the District Court of the United States from Portland, O. The sale of property for delinquent taxes was enjoined by that Court at the instigation of the outside mortgage holders, who claim that the assessment was unconstitutional so far as real estate was assessed at 50 per cent of its actual value, while mortgages were assessed at their full face value. The case will probably go to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Carl Rouke, of Belmont, North Dakota and the largest man in the United States died at his home on the 6th. He weighed 560 pounds. His coffin was 7 feet 12 inches long and 3 feet wide. Mr. Rouke was on exhibition last Winter, but publicity was distasteful to him, and he refused an offer of $2,000 to become a part of the North Dakota exhibit at the World's Fair.

The true solution of "The United States is or are" problem comes from the seventh son, to whom it has been revealed in a dream. When you use capitals you say "is"—e. g., "The United States is." And when you don't use capitals you say "are"—e. g., "The united states are." So states Harper's Weekly.

Ex-Congressman J. K. Luttrell, U. S. Commissioner of Fisheries for Alaska, died at Sitka October 4th, age 62. He was a California Pioneer.

NEW TO-DAY.

FINAL REPORT OF EX-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR D. M. WALTERS.

TO THE HON. W. H. VIRDEN, JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA:

D. M. WALTERS, EX-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR of the County of Mono, State of California, respectfully submits the following Final Report of his administration as Public Administrator of the County of Mono, for his Term of Office, ending January 1st, 1893, viz: That he has has heretofore rendered and filed in this Court, and has caused to be published according to law, a full and complete Report of his administration, and his Final Settlement, and Final Discharge, by this Honorable Court, of all matters and Estates upon which he has been called to administer, excepting the several Estates of William Robson, deceased; and Jacob Weaver, deceased; and now begs leave to make his Final Report as to those Estates, as follows, to wit:

LETTERS GRANTED.

William Robson, January 31st, 1891.
Jacob Weaver, January 31, 1891.

APPRAISED VALUE OF ESTATE.

William Robson	$ 567 50
Jacob Weaver	668 75

MONEY WHICH CAME INTO THE HANDS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

William Robson	$399 50
Jacob Weaver	420 75

FEES AND EXPENSES PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR, ON ORDER OF COURT, IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF SAID ESTATES.

William Robson	$399 50
Jacob Weaver	420 75

The Final Accounts in the above named Estates have been presented and settled, and the money in the hands of the Administrator, which belonged to said Estates, has been distributed, in accordance with the Decree of Distribution, and final discharge granted in both Estates.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF MONO. }

D. M. Walters, being duly sworn, says: That he was the Public Administrator of the County of Mono, for and during the four years immediately preceeding the 2d day of January, 1893. That during the terms of his office he administered upon the above named Estates; that it was impossible to bring said administration to a close before the expiration of his said term of office; that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of his proceedings in the matter of said Estates, since the commencement of said administration until the final close; that he was not at any time during said administration interested in the expenditure of any kind made on account of said Estates, and that he was not associated in business or otherwise with any one so interested.

D. M. WALTERS,
Ex-Public Administrator.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of October, 1893.

CHAS. L. HAYES,
Notary Public.

o28-6w

SETTLE UP.

PARTIES INDEBTED TO THE UNDERSIGNED ARE REQUESTED TO SETTLE THEIR accounts on or before,

NOVEMBER TENTH.

THOSE HAVING CLAIMS WILL BE PAID upon presentation.

o21 A. F. BRYANT.

MEDICAL.

Mrs. M. F. Bone

"I Was a Wreck

With catarrh, lung trouble and generally broken down. Before I had taken half a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I felt better. Now I am in

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

good health, for all of which my thanks are due to Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. M. F. BONE, Clover, Iron Co., Mo. Get Hood's

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING,

AND GENERAL JOBBING.

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale, Soda Water
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

ALLAN FORMAN Publishes THE JOURNALIST
Devoted to Newspapers, Authors, Artists, Publishers, and Advertisers.
$4 per year. 10 cents a copy.

THE LADDER OF JOURNALISM,
A Text Book for Correspondents, Reporters, Editors and General Writers.
Price 50 cents.

Nine Pencil Rules, by A. S. Hovins.
Short, simple and practical rules for making and editing newspaper copy, and of equal value to all who wish to write correct English.
Price 10 cents.

ALLAN FORMAN,
117 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT

PENSIONS

Address a letter or postal card to THE PENSION CLAIMS COMPANY, JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney, P. O. Box 483. WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENSIONS PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, CHILDREN, PARENTS.

Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war, survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

TYPE METAL

For Sale at

This Office

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

TICKETS TO
Eastern Cities
ARE SOLD BY THE
Southern Pacific Company.

RENO.

H. L. FIELD, AGENT.

SLEEPING CAR BERTHS secured, and full information regarding Transcontinental Routes furnished on application. By corresponding with MR. FIELD, parties can arrange to join the Semi-Monthly Family Excursions over the Sunset Route.

Orders Sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R SAN FRANCISCO.

$9 TO GENOA.

FAST TIME AND CHEAP FARE.

WHITTEMORE'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS for Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks, CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR Genoa and Carson.

MARTIN'S STAGE Leaves GENOA, (On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON) MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, Connecting at HOLBROOK'S, on above days, for TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

$9 TO GENOA.

ROUND TRIP—$5 00.

BRIDGEPORT AND BODIE STAGE LINE,
Carrying the Mail and Express.
Connecting with the HAWTHORNE Stage.

Leaves Bridgeport every morning, except Sunday, at SIX o'clock—returning in the afternoon, Connecting with the ANTELOPE STAGE LINE for CARSON on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, ETC. taken to Bodie at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM H. ADAIR, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

USE
MONO SUN-BORN
TRAVERTINE
FOR CEMETERY WORK.

The most lasting material on the face of the Earth. Ancient and Modern Rome are built of

TRAVERTINE.

Address W. E. LINDSEY,
Bridgeport, Mono Co., Cal.; and Carson, Nev.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

PATENTS

Caveats, Trade-marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, And all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Information and advice given to inventors without charge. Address

PRESS CLAIMS CO., JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney,
P. O. Box 483. WASHINGTON, D. C.

This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of protecting their subscribers against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

W. A. R. LOOSE,
ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST.
BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

WM. O. PARKER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. je13-tf

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal
Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je14-tf

HOMER E OSBORN,
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
409 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

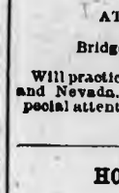
FINE RANCH FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS FINE RANCH FOR SALE.

It is situated at the head of Antelope Valley, Mono County, California, and consists of 160 acres of first-class orchard and garden lands.—It will cut 30 tons of hay. There are 30 5-year old apple trees, also blackberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, etc., on it. It is well irrigated by a ditch belonging to the ranch.

Any one wanting a good home and farm, can have further particulars by addressing

W. T. BARNES,
au26 Coleville, Mono County, California.



DR. JORDAN & CO.'S GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY
1051 Market St., San Francisco
(Between 6th and 7th Sts.)

Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.

Private Office—Same Building
1051 Market Street—Diseases of men: stricture, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

THIS PAPER

IS ONLY $3 A YEAR.

ORDER IT.

ADVERTISE

IN

THIS PAPER.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
First-Class In Its Appointments.

Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my30-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street,
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD,.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS, Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.

Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS' HOTEL,
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
165 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie.
MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my28-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
Telope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie.
D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 25-tf

PALACE SALOON.
(Brick Building)
MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HENNESSY (* * *) BRANDY and WILLIAM PITT CUBAN HAND-MADE CIGARS.

FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS ETC.

n7-tf THOMAS FALES.

PIONEER SALOON,
GURNEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT.

Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon

ja2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

WOLVERINE SALOON AND BILLIARD PARLORS,
CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT.

The SALOON and PARLORS have been refitted, and the BAR is stocked with the BEST of LIQUORS, WINES, and CIGARS. And will be conducted first-class.

e2-tf STEWART KIRKWOOD, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIDGEPORT LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,
CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to Suit.

Single or Double Teams at all hours.

A. D. WALKER, Proprietor.
[ja10-tf]

ANTELOPE & BRIDGEPORT TOLL ROAD,
Is in first-class condition, and the Shortest and Best Route to and from CARSON.
OTTO LARSON,
Lessee.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, OCTOBER 28, 1893

Bridgeport Post Office.
(Money Order Office).
OFFICE HOURS:
Week Days—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M.
MAILS.
Bodie—every day, except Sunday.
Departure, 6 A. M.—Arrival, 6 P. M.
Holbrooks—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.
Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

A. P. Sayre returned home on Tuesday from Antelope Valley, where he had been assisting W. E. Lindsey in quarrying some fine specimens of marble for the Midwinter Fair to show what Mono can produce.

W. E. Lindsey, of the Travertine quarry, has gone to Carson for a few days.

H. Fletcher, of Fletcher's Station, was in on Tuesday evening.

W. Price came up from Antelope on Tuesday.

Judge Virden and wife went to Bodie, on Thursday, to attend the ball last evening.

Mrs. James Shannamon went to Bodie on Thursday.

L. Murphey and wife, J. D. Murphey and wife, and Wesley Stewart went to Bodie yesterday to attend the ball.

District Attorney Hayes has been most of the week at Lundy on legal business.

Mrs. Schreck, of Clinton, is here visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. P. Sayre.

Willie Sinclair came from Sweetwater yesterday.

Dr. Porter and wife, and Walter Merrill came from Lundy yesterday.

Mrs. George H. Bump visited Mrs. C. Holbrook, of the Mountain Home.

S. A. Hopkins, wife and daughter, Miss Carrie Waltze, Mrs. W. O. Parker, and A. D. Waltze went to Bodie this morning to attend the Camp Fire of Hancock Post. W. O. Parker, who has been at Lundy, will meet them there.

Miss Georgia Johnson, of Bishop, today left for home, accompanied to Bodie by Miss Ella Hughes.

John McKay came from Antelope yesterday with a load of wheat.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BENEFIT.—The ladies of Bridgeport, assisted by Prof. Heath and others, will give an entertainment, at Bryant's Hall, on Tuesday evening next, for the benefit of the Fire Department—to build a house for the hook and ladder truck. The first part will be the Cantata of "Grandfather's Birthday"; the second part to consist of miscellaneous music, vocal and instrumental; with intermissions for refreshments, ice cream, etc., etc. The ladies are making great preparation for a success, both musically, and refreshingly to the inner man. We hope there will be a good turn out, so that the apparatus may be housed and kept ready for service. Admission free.

A GOOD COLLECTION.—License Tax Collector Frank E. Hunewill has done good work for the county this Summer in the collection of sheep and cattle licenses, which have lightened the load of our taxpayers. He has collected on account of the sheep business the snug sum of $11,389, and on cattle $849 50. He has yet to collect on sheep $850, which will bring the amount up to $12,936, making a total, for the season, of $13,088 50, for sheep and cattle. He has yet to collect a small sum on cattle, but not enough to increase the above total to any extent. Mr. Hunewill is deserving the thanks of the taxpayers for the efficient manner in which he has performed the duties incumbent on him.

BEAUTIFUL SPECIMEN.—W. E. Lindsey, the owner of the Bridgeport travertine and onyx quarry, has shown us some beautiful specimens of travertine and onyx which he will exhibit at the Midwinter Fair. One is a piece of Mexican Esperanza, and is said to be superior to that found in Mexico. It is dark colored and the beautiful markings of nature are spheroidal and not parallel, as in most of the travertine and onyx. The Supervisors at their last session should have made a small appropriation for showcases or a cabinet, which these and other specimens of Mono's resources could be exhibited

A WELCOME HOME.—Chairman Henry A. Pitts, of the Board of Supervisors, has received a letter from Sam. Silliman, who recently went East to his relatives to pass the remaining years of his life. He says he was warmly welcomed, and will live with his brother in Michigan, and his brother will make him as comfortable as possible and give him the best medical attendance. He sends his thanks to the Board of Supervisors for the assistance rendered in sending him to his brother's home. The old friends of Mr. Silliman will be glad to hear that he is once more among his kindred where he will be well cared for in his declining years.

THANKS.—Mrs. Thomas Kirkwood will accept thanks for a fine lot of ducks and trout. Mrs. Judge Virden will, also, accept thanks for some game. St. Peter always notes such good deeds.

MURDER.

A gentleman named Knapp, a resident of Hawthorne, Nev., arrived here on Monday from over the Sonora road and reported that the body of a man had been found on the other side of the summit. As near as we can learn some hunters were shooting quail in the vicinity of where the man was found, and some of the birds fell in the brush, and in searching for them they discovered the body. There were five bullet holes in the head, one on the top, showing that the murderer may have been in a tree when he shot his victim. Or the man might have been sitting down or reclining on the ground and the murderer did his work on horseback. The parties who found him kept on to Sonora to notify the Sheriff and Coroner of Tuolumne county, in which the act was committed. Mr. Knapp was told of the murder by two men who were driving some horses toward Sonora, but he did not see the body. A man whose nickname was "Magpie," and who worked at Pine Grove, Mason valley and vicinity the past Summer, arrived here on Wednesday of last week and inquired the way to Sonora. He rode a fine mare and stopped at Sam. Smith's camp on the Sonora road, this side of the Summit, where Smith was fixing a corral for Elliott Bros. mules, on Friday and took lunch, after which he pursued his journey, intending to graze his horse on the other side of the summit. The body was discovered on Saturday and we learn through some fruit men that arrived here Wednesday afternoon that Charlie Kirkwood who left here on Monday with Elliott's mules had recognized the body as that of "Magpie." On Tuesday Sheriff Hays and Stewart Kirkwood left Bridgeport for the scene of the murder, expecting to meet the Sheriff and Coroner of Tuolumne county.

Sheriff Hays and Stewart Kirkwood returned home on Thursday evening. They found the body of the murdered man off the road and at the foot of a declivity, among some rocks along side of a little ditch, but could find no place where he could have been killed, they being satisfied the body was placed where found after he was killed. His pockets were turned inside out and clothing disarranged, showing that he had been murdered for his money, as he had been working at Pine Grove all Summer and must have had some money with him. His horse was not to be found, nor any of the man's things he had when he lunched at the camp on Friday. He had no saddle, but rode on blankets, and he had a couple of bundles, supposed to have been clothes, and an ax. Deputy Sheriff Price and Coroner of Tuolumne county arrived on the spot soon after Sheriff Hays and took the remains to Sonora where an inquest will be held. The officers were accompanied by the man who shot the quail and discovered the body. The Sheriff of Tuolumne county was given a description of the murdered man's horse, and the murderer may be detected, if he stole the animal, but it may be running loose in the mountains.

The murdered man was Frank A. Williams. It is to be hoped the Tuolumne officers will be able to get a clue to the murderer or murderers. If caught here, Tuolumne county would not be put to the costs of a trial.

THE GAME LAW.

The closed season for quail, grouse, wild duck, snipe, or rail, bob white, partridge, begins on the 1st of March and ends the 1st of September.

The closed season for doves begins the first day of March and ends the first day of August.

The closed season for male deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, or buck, for two years after the time of the meeting of the last Legislature, is from October 15th to September 1st.

There is no open season for female deer, antelope, elk, mountain sheep, doe and spotted fawn.

The killing of the birds named, except for use, preservation, or for sale for food, is strictly prohibited.

The sale of the hide or meat of deer, elk, antelope, or mountain sheep is prohibited.

There is no open season for pheasant for 2 years. The capture of quail, partridge or grouse is prohibited by the use of net, pound or snare.

The use of shotguns of larger caliber than that commonly designated as a number ten for killing wild duck, rail, quail, partridge, pheasant or grouse is prohibited.

Hunting upon inclosed or cultivated grounds which are private, and where signs are displayed forbidding shooting for quail, bob white, pheasant partridge, grouse, dove or wild duck, unless permission is first obtained from the owner, is prohibited.

To have in possession during the closed season any game herein named is prohibited

A violation of any of the provisions of the game laws is made punishable by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars or imprisonment for not less than ten days, or by both fine and imprisonment. One-half of the fine goes to the informer, one-quarter to the District Attorney, and one-quarter to the Fish Commission.

SETTLE UP.—A. F. Bryant, next month, intends to leave for the other side of the mountains, to spend the Winter, and want to settle with debtors and creditors. See advertisement in another column.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Mr. Peck will hold service, at the school house, on Wednesday evening next at 7½ o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended.

AT last we are having fine weather.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—LATEST UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOOD REPORT.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,
106 Wall St., N. Y.

NAMED FOR THEIR UNCLES.

The Masculine Sounding Names of One Farmer's Daughters.

A woman spending the summer in an isolated farmhouse was much amused by the rather masculine sound of the names of her host's six daughters, says the New York Times. This was the explanation offered: "Well, you see, me an' my wife wanted to name the children after our brothers. She hed three an' I two. We neither on us hed ary sisters. My wife's a pretty smart woman 'bout most everything, but the way she twisted them names an' made 'em do for the girls did beat all. We never hed any boys. There's Willa for my oldest brother 'Bill,' Thomasine for 'Tom,' Charline for 'Charlie,' Josepha for 'Joe,' and Roberta for 'Bob.' Well, when the sixth came my father said we ought to name one after him, since we hed twisted the uncles' names around.

"I tell you Nicodemus was a poser, and we didn't want to slight the old man. Finally my wife hit on Nicoda. There was a young fellow from New York boardin' here, and he thought Nicotine would be a good name. He said it was a real name, and showed it to us in a book he was readin'. I think my wife would have done it, for she rather liked the sound, but my oldest daughter wa'n't quite sure about the young fellow; thought he might be makin' a little fun. So we stuck to Nicoda."

A MOCK WEDDING.

Pennsylvania Girls Amusing Themselves in the Absence of Young Men.

Society in West Pittston, a wealthy and fashionable town nine miles from here, says a Wilkesbarre (Pa.) correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, is amused over the recent escapade of twenty prominent young ladies of the place. The girls of the town, those between fifteen and twenty years of age, are a jolly crowd, and are compelled by the lack of young men to amuse themselves to a great extent. Some of the most adventurous a few days ago decided upon a novel entertainment and rapidly completed preparations for the affair, which came off recently. The greatest secrecy was maintained, but unfortunately for the girls, several young men were suspicious of their unusual activity and managed to obtain a clew to their object—mock marriage.

It was held at the home of one of the young ladies and was a complete success. Ten of the girls were attired in men's suits, three being in full dress. The ceremony was performed in regular style. A temporary altar was formed by a table, the minister stood waiting as the bridal party entered the room, the bride leaning on the arm of her pretended father, and the bridesmaids following. Then came six ushers in male attire. The groom and his best man met them at the altar where the mock ceremony was performed with all due solemnity.

Unfortunately for the girls three young men, who had discovered their secret, watched the proceedings with a good deal of interest and the whole town soon heard of it. The poor girls are now in a very embarrassing situation, their parents are angry and shocked, and they are afraid to venture on the street to face the laughter of the people.

The Southern Pacific has at last put a stop to the crowding of their cars by non-paying hoodlums and hoodlumesses, who occupied the seats paying passengers should have had the many long years since the road was built. It has been a gross imposition on the railroad people and the legitimate traveling public who paid their regular fare.

The infamous bargain between Cleveland, Whitney and Van Alen has been closed by the Senate confirming Van Alen as Ambassador to Italy by a vote of 39 to 22. Thus for $50,000 Cleveland has disgraced the country, saying nothing about himself, by sending to Italy a man who is notoriously unfitted for so exalted a position.

THE FOUNTAIN HEAD OF STRENGTH.

When we recollect that the stomach is the grand laboratory in which food is transformed into the secretions which furnish vigor to the system after entering and enriching the blood; that it is, in short, the fountain head of strength it is essential to keep this important supplying machine in order, and to restore it to activity when it becomes inactive. This Hostetter's Stomach Bitters does most effectually, seasonably, regulating and reinforcing digestion, promoting due action of the liver and bowels. Strength and quietude of the nerves depend in great measure upon thorough digestion. There is no nervine tonic more highly esteemed by the medical fraternity than the Bitters. Physicians also strongly commend it for chills and fever, rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble sick headache, and want of appetite and sleep. Take a wineglassful three times a day.

MARRIAGES

ANTON—MILLER—At Paiss' Hot Springs, October 21st, by Superior Judge W. H. Virden, James Anton to Minnie Miller, both of Bridgeport.

Hard to Satisfy.

A man who had undertaken to climb a certain steep cliff on the Shetland islands to gather wild fowls' eggs was neither very experienced nor very brave, although he boasted of being both. He pushed upward, however, briskly, without looking behind, till he had got up about a hundred and fifty feet, when he stopped to breathe. The pause was fatal to his self-possession, and he called out in tones of terror: "Men! men! I am going—I am going!" His comrades, having been thus warned, moved the boat out of the way, so that the poor fellow came sheer down into the deep water. Mighty was the plunge, but at length he rose to the surface, when he was instantly caught hold of and dragged into the boat. After many gasps and much spluttering of sea water from his mouth, his only remark was: "Eh, men! this is a sad story—I have lost my snuff box!"

Described the Charges.

Speaking of railway rates, some one tells this story: In an advertisement by a railway company of some uncalled-for goods, the letter l was dropped from the word "lawful." The notice read: "People to whom these packages are directed, are requested to come forward and pay the awful charges on the same."

Flight of the Bat.

The leather-wing bat, a terror to girls and a source of unfailing amusement to boys, although far from smooth or graceful in his flight, has a control over his motions in the air such as most birds may well envy him. Naturalists have noted not only the marvelous ease with which he darts up and down in air when seeking his prey, but he has been observed, when apparently making straight for a brick wall, suddenly to shoot upward almost at right angles, and thus to avoid a collision. Such a maneuver would be quite beyond the power of any bird.

MINING NOTICES.

APPLICATION FOR A PATENT TO THE "STAR" QUARTZ MINE.

M. A. No. 301.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, California, Sept. 2, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MARTIN JONES AND F. E. LUTY, per R. M. Folger, Attorney in Fact, whose Postoffice address is San Francisco, California, have this day filed their application for a patent for Fifteen hundred linear feet of the Star Mine or vein, bearing gold and silver, with surface ground six hundred feet in width, situate in Patterson Mining District, County of Mono, and State of California, and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as lot number 38 A, in Township 7, North Range 24 E., Mount Diablo Meridian. Said Lot No. 38 A, being described as follows, to wit:

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.
With MAGNETIC VARIATION at 16½° EAST.

Beginning at a porphyry stone, 2x1.3x.4 feet, and marked S. L. L. No. I. U. S. S., set in a mound of earth and stone, said stone being situated at the west end of the lode line of said mine, and also the point of location; whence bears N., 66¾° E., 58 links distant, a small dead pine tree 2.27 feet in circumference, marked S. L. L. No. I, B. T.; N., 21¾° E., 70 links distant, a small pine stump marked S. L. L. No. I, B. T.; S. 40¾° E., 124 links distant, entrance to Tunnel No. 2; thence Course 1.—N., 13¾° E., 4.085 chains or 269.6 feet to a porphyry stone, 1.7x1.5x.9 feet, marked S. N. W. Cor. No. I; Thence deflecting right 101° 50', on to the North Boundary of the Star Mine.—Course 2, S., 58° 25 E., 81 links or 53.5 feet to a porphyry stone 1.5x1.3x.5 feet marked x S. L.; this being at the intersection of the North Boundary of the Star Mine with the east boundary of the Lookout mine, whence bears S., 68° E., 152 links distant a pine tree 3.8 feet in circumference, marked B. T. & S. L.; 22.49 chains or 1484.3 feet to a 4x4 inch post marked Star Mine N. E. Cor. No. II, U. S. S., set in mound of stone, whence bears S., 39½° E., 34 links distant, a pine tree 2.7 feet in circumference, marked Star mine N. E. Cor. No. II B. T.; N., 50¾° W., 27 links distant, a pine tree 2.7 feet in circumference, marked Star Mine N. E. Cor. No. II B. T.; N., 68° 12' E., 384 links distant, a stone mound with stake marked S E. Cor. Star Mine, this being one of the original corners; thence, deflecting right, 72° 10', on to the East Boundary.—Course 2. S., 18° 45' W., 4.826 chains or 318.5 feet to a porphyry stone 1.8x.9x.7 feet, marked S. L. L. No. II, U. S. S., and set in a mound of earth and stone, being at the east end of the lode line Star Mine, whence bears S., 35¼° W., 41.0 links distant, a pine tree, 4.4 feet in circumference, marked S. L. L. No. II. B. T.; 9.65 chains or 637 feet to a porphyry stone 1.6x1 4x.5 feet, marked S. S. E. Cor. No. III. U. S. S., and set in a mound of stone, whence bears N., 14¾° W., 125 links distant, a pine tree, 3.5 feet in circumference, marked S. S. E. Cor. B. T.; thence, deflecting right 109° 37', on to the South Boundary, with vacant lands to the south of line.—Course 4. N., 56° 38', W., 22.73 chains or 1500 feet to a stone 2x1.2x.6 feet, marked S S. W. Cor. No. 4. U. S. S., and set in a mound of of earth and stone; thence, deflecting right 76° 23', on to the West Boundary of Star Mine.—Course 5. N., 13¾° E., 3.19 chains or 210.6 feet to a porphyry stone marked Lookout S. E. Cor. No II.; 4.826 chains or 318.5 feet to place of beginning—Magnetic Variation 16½° E. Containing 19.88 acres.

TRAVERSE LINE CONNECTING STAR MINE WITH THE ¼ SECTION CORNER BETWEEN SECTIONS 15 & 22, T 7, N., R. 24 E., M. D. M.

Commencing at the aforesaid ¼ Sec. Corner; thence, Var. 16½° E.—Course 1. N., 36¾° E., 90.19 chains to a point, mound of rock, thence—Course 2. N., 57° E., 12.25 chains to a point on hill; thence—Course 3. N., 57° 04' E., 26.00 chains to L. L. No. I Star Mine; thence—Course 4. S., 76° 18' W., 123.40 chains to ¼ Sec. Corner, closing course.

SURVEY LINE CONNECTING STAR MINE L. L. NO. I WITH THE N. E. CORNER GREAT WESTERN MINE.

Commencing at a 4x4 inch stake marked Great Western N. E. Cor. No. I. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone; thence, Variation 16½° E.—Course 1. S. 89° 10' E., 7.62 chains to a stone 2x1.30x.40 feet, marked S. L. L. No. I. U. S. S., and set in mound of earth and stone.—Course 2. N., 89° 19' W., 7.67 chains to a 4x4 inch stake marked Great Western N. E. Cor. No. I.

LODE LINE.

Beginning at the porphyry stone 2x1.8x.4, marked S. L. L. No. I. U. S. S., being the west end of the lode line, and. also, the point of location; thence S., 56° 38' E., 22.73 chains or 1500 feet to the porphyry stone 1.8x.9x.7, marked S. L. L. No. II. U. S. S., being the East end of lode line Star Mine.

The location of this mine is Recorded in the Recorder's Office of Patterson Mining District, Mono County, State of California, in the Book "S," page 2, of Records of said District.

This claim is bounded on the North, East and South by vacant lands, and on the West by the Lookout Mine.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Star Mine or surface ground, are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the County of Inyo, California, during the sixty days' period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

C. W. CRAIG,
Register.

It is hereby Ordered, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of sixty day (ten consecutive weeks) in the BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION, a weekly newspaper published at Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

C. W. CRAIG,
Register.

R. M. FOLGER, Attorney in Fact. s9-10w

First publication September 9th, 1893.
Last publication November 18th, 1893.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND

GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

OF GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE

POSTOFFICE BUILDING,

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF GOODS

REDUCED TO

BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts

Yankee Notions,

Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

CHINA'S MAIL SYSTEM.

How Letters Are Transported in the Flowery Kingdom.

Individuals and Firms Manage the Post Office and Perform Efficient Service—Guarding Against Robbery—A Government System to Be Established.

In a report just published by the state department, Samuel Gracey, United States consul at Foochoo, China, tells how the mail is carried in the "flowery kingdom." China has not yet established government post offices or a postal system for the masses of the people, with all her adoption of modern ways, but private enterprise is depended upon to render communication easy between various parts of the empire This private transmission of mail is conducted through what are called "letter shops." No stamps are used, but the "chop" or sign of the keeper of the "letter shop" is always placed upon the envelope.

In this country when the government wishes to send a communication it incloses it in an envelope marked "official" or "public—free" and it goes through the mail as other letters except that no postage is paid. In China imperial edicts and other official communications are carried from city to city and province to province by couriers. Generally they make the trip afoot, but in case of great haste they are provided with horses at convenient relay stations. Official letters or dispatches are thus conveyed in cases of emergency two hundred or two hundred and fifty miles a day. In districts where transmission of official communications is frequent each station master is required to keep on hand from ten to twenty horses or donkeys, and the local representative of the government is held responsible for all delays that occur. These official couriers, who correspond to our star route mail carriers, are not allowed to carry private dispatches or letters, their operations being restricted to the transmission of government communications.

The public is served by the "letter shops," a carrier system organized by private enterprise transmitting the mail from one station to another. Consul Gracey says at the treaty ports the letter shops are used by natives only, but in the interior, or at places not reached by the foreign postal arrangement, they are employed by foreigners as well, though chiefly by missionaries. "These speak well of the system for its security," he says, "but they do not consider it all that could be desired in respect to quickness of delivery. It somewhat resembles our express business, as it transmits parcels of moderate size and weight. It is said to possess two decided advantages over our western system—insurance against loss and monthly settlement of accounts. All the letters and parcels to be sent may be registered and insured."

Before a letter is mailed or delivered to the carrier its contents are displayed, and the keeper of the letter shop then signs his "chop," or sign, so that its point of origin may be determined. Parcels may be transmitted in the same manner, the charge for carrying being a percentage of their declared value. The shopkeeper gives a receipt for the letter or package, and he thus becomes responsible for its safe delivery or its return to the sender, with seal unbroken. In some parts of the empire, the consul says, about two-thirds of the expense of transmission is paid by the sender, the remainder being collected from the receiver. Thus the shop is secured against entire loss from transient customers and the sender has some guarantee that his letter will be conveyed with dispatch. Native merchants who are regular customers keep an open account with the shop and make their settlements monthly.

In some of the larger cities and towns the letter shops are numerous, but in many remote villages there are none. In Shanghai there are nearly two hundred. Some of the shops employ solicitors who go from house to house working up trade, competition in many cities being strong. In the northern provinces the shopkeepers imitate the government and employ a system of mounted carriers. Horses or donkeys are used, the relays being about ten miles apart. Each carrier or messenger is intrusted with seventy or eighty pounds of mail matter, and travels about five miles an hour—much slower than the government carriers. For short distances and in central and southern China the messenger travels on foot at a rapid gait. When the messenger arrives at a station he hands over the mail to a fresh carrier. "He starts at once," says Consul Gracey, "no matter what may be the hour of the day or night, and regardless of winds, rain, heat or cold, he continues the journey until he, too, has completed his service and handed the parcel over to a third messenger, and thus it reaches its destination."

This "pony express," like that which was in use across the western plains of the United States forty years ago, is sometimes subject to interruption by highwaymen, but the Chinese have a way of compounding such villainy and thus protecting their postal service. The robber bands of each district collect blackmail from the shopkeepers, and for regular sums paid they not only do not molest the messengers themselves, but they agree to keep other marauders from doing so. Large firms engaged in the carrying business and in transporting travelers by carts between given points are in the habit of contracting with the brigands for the safe passage of their goods and customers. "Thus," comments the consul, "the evil of mail or express robbery, common enough in more civilized countries, is recognized as probable and duly provided for. Although, of course, not legal, this practice is quite common and is not far removed from the custom of some other nations in licensing social evil that cannot be entirely suppressed."

A LONE CHIEF.

An Indian Who Is the Sole Survivor of His Tribe.

How Wild Hog's Band of Cheyennes Was Wiped Out of Existence by Government Troops Nearly Fourteen Years Ago.

Wild Hog is the name of a Cheyenne chief, albeit he is a chief without a tribe, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. About fourteen years ago his name was known all over the United States, and for weeks millions of people looked in the morning papers daily to see what he was doing. For a time he filled western Kansas and Nebraska with terror. Now he resides at Pine Ridge agency and is one of the poorest and most delapidated Indians on the reservation. In January, 1879, Wild Hog and the tribe of Cheyenne Indians of which he was chief were removed to Indian territory. Becoming dissatisfied with their new homes they broke out and under the leadership of Wild Hog struck out northward through Kansas and Nebraska. Many depredations were committed on the way. The Indians killed about forty citizens, and destroyed nearly forty thousand dollars' worth of property. Wild Hog always claimed that this deviltry was the work of a few young bucks who were beyond his control, and that they escaped to the reservation. During the flight northward the United States army was always about one day behind the Indians.

Finally Wild Hog and about two hundred warriors, together with their women and children, went into Fort Robinson and surrendered. Inducements were offered the Indians to return to Indian territory, but they refused to do so. Finally they were disarmed, but in their effort to do so several soldiers and more Indians were killed. Wild Hog was put in irons and confined in the guard house. The other Indians, including their wives and children, were confined in a long, low, log building which had previously been used as a barracks. Upon the continued refusal to go back peaceably to Indian territory an effort was made to subdue them by starvation. They were deprived of food, water and fuel and were closely guarded. But they were tough, and even after several days, which must have been ones of suffering, were still obdurate. It was supposed that they were completely disarmed, but in some manner they had been able to retain a few revolvers.

After a few days of seemingly quiet subjection the vigilance of the soldiers was in a measure relaxed, and the guard reduced to six in number. Suddenly, in the night, these were shot down, every one of them being either killed outright or disabled. The Indians then rushed out and filed up Soldier creek canyon. The breaks and hills of Pine Ridge were about half a dozen miles away, and it was the hope of the Indians to reach them before the sleeping soldiers could overtake them. It was a wild race across the ice and snow. Many of the Indians were barefooted and left a trail of blood. Encumbered with their women and children they made slow progress.

The garrison, aroused by the shots that destroyed the guards, were soon in pursuit. Capt. Wessel, of the Third cavalry, was in command. They came upon the Indians in a little ravine, or coulee, about two miles north of the fort. They made a stand and fought bravely, but were without arms, and the rifles of the cavalry made short work of them. After the soldiers had exhausted all their ammunition there were yet a few live Indians, and these were charged upon and cut down with the sword. Wild Hog's tribe was entirely wiped out. Not a man, woman or child was left of the entire band. But Wild Hog was safely locked up in the guard house at Fort Robinson, and that is how he comes to survive—a chief without a tribe.

IT WAS DEAD ECONOMY.

The Way That a Colored Man Wanted to Work the "Ellen En."

An excursion from Birmingham to Montgomery was run the other day, says the Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald. A negro man appeared at the ticket office in the depot and purchased a ticket for himself. Then he said to the ticket agent:

"Boss, I want 'nother round trip 'scursion ticket for a corpse."

The agent opened his eyes in astonishment. An excursion ticket for a corpse was something new to him, even with his varied experience.

The negro explained: "You see, boss, my brudder died yesterday and I want ter take de corpse down to Montgomery and let de family view the 'mains, and den bring 'em back to Birmingham an' bury 'em. Dis will be a heap cheaper den fur de fambly to cum up here."

The agent saw at once that this was a great stroke of economy and enterprise on the part of the negro. There were probably a dozen members of the family, and tickets for them to Birmingham and board while there would be quite expensive. the corpse could get the benefit of excursion rates to Montgomery and would pay no board while there. Thus the negro subserved the ends of economy and preserved his respect for the grief of the family at the same time.

Their Own Property.

Henry Wolff, in "The Country of the Vosges," says that the people of the little village of Rufach have a very common-sense notion of keeping their own good things entirely to themselves—even such as elsewhere one would prefer to see used by one's neighbors. Thus, for instance, when they had set up a brand-new gallows of good seasoned oak-wood on one of the finest hilltops in the neighborhood, as is the custom in Germany, and an adjoining parish begged to be allowed to hang one of its malefactors upon it, it is on record that the Rufachers indignantly denied them, protesting: "This gallows is for ourselves only, and for our children."

LAKE PUMPED OUT FOR ORE.

Heavy Deposits of Iron Under Seventy Feet of Water.

Few pieces of engineering work were ever undertaken that exceeded the pumping out of Lake Angeline, near Ishpeming, Mich., where pumps have been working for sixteen months. The water is all gone now, but apparently the hardest part of the work has yet to be accomplished. The lake lies in the southern part of Ishpeming, covering one hundred acres, and was seventy feet deep in the middle.

It was for a long time the source of that city's water supply, until the growth of the town about its shores contaminated the water. Under the bed of the lake lie the largest iron-ore deposits ever discovered. The ore was discovered some ten years ago, when a diamond drill was set on the frozen surface of the lake one winter, and a hole drilled six hundred feet down below the bed of the pig-iron. Large ore bodies were cut by the drill, and the three mining companies owning the ground under the lake began devising means to secure this valuable ore.

The greater part of the lake was owned by the Cleveland iron companies. The first and second, named companies did more or less work under the surface of the lake, but the ever present danger of a rush of water from above rendered it imperative that the water be taken out. Work was begun last spring before the snow left the ground, when a rotary pump with a capacity of twenty thousand gallons per minute was anchored in a barge in the center of the lake, and began pumping water into a big flume elevated twenty feet above the surface of the water. The pump has been going day and night, allowing for occasional breakdowns, and the water has only recently been drained all out.

Now, however, remains a serious question to be settled. There is a bed of mud from two to forty feet deep over the bed of the former lake. This mud is kept moist by underground springs, from which the water bubbles up. Big tubular stand-pipes, pierced with myriads of small holes hardly larger than a needle's point, are being forged into the mud, and into these the water filters and is pumped out. The surface of the bed of the lake is more treacherous than quicksand, for any heavy object thrown on it is quickly engulfed. Several narrow escapes from drowning have taken place. It will take sixteen months longer to get rid of the mud.

OLD-TIME STEAMBOAT RACING.

A Negro Sat on the Safety Valve, Holding Down the Steam.

The famous race between the Hannibal City and the Ocean Spray, which occurred in 1859, is the subject of an article in a St. Louis paper. Prior to this race the Ocean Spray had splendid records. The race was from St. Louis to Keokuk. The early part of the race was very close, and the excitement was intense. When nearing Bissell's Point the Ocean Spray found the Hannibal City passing her. The mate on the Ocean Spray, one Davis, becoming desperate, ordered the head of a barrel of turpentine to be knocked in. His men were then ordered to dip the wood in this turpentine before putting it in the furnace, the object being to quickly increase the steam pressure. The Ocean Spray was supposed to carry only one hundred and sixty pounds of steam, but Davis thought that by "putting another negro on the safety valve" he could run the pressure up to two hundred pounds and distance his rival. In carrying the dripping wood to the furnace the track became saturated with the turpentine, which caught fire from the open furnace. The flame quickly reached the barrel. An attempt was made to throw the barrel overboard, but it exploded, and, the burning oil being scattered all around, the boat was soon a mass of flames.

Scott Matson was captain on the Hannibal City. He was a brave and generous man, and in this instance these two qualities made his name famous. Notwithstanding the imminent danger he ran his boat alongside the burning one and rescued every person on board. Davis, the mate of the burned boat, was afterward convicted and sent to the penitentiary for such gross violation of the rules of safety. He was later pardoned.

SHARP EYES.

Small Things Which Are Readily Detected by Trained Optics.

We never see everything that is about us, and no two of us ever see precisely the same things. Each sees what his previous training and his habit of mind have prepared him to see. When Mr. Hudson was in Patagonia he fell in with a gambler, who told him that always after the first few rounds of the game he knew some of the cards as they were dealt; he recognized them by a difference so slight that another man could not detect it even when it was pointed out to him.

Mr. Hudson is an ornithologist, and he says that this same preternaturally sharp-eyed man was greatly surprised when he was told that half a dozen kinds of sparrows were feeding and singing about the house. He had never seen any difference in them, he said. In size, color, shape and actions they were all alike, and they all sang and twittered alike, so far as he had ever noticed.

Native Patagonians, like other savage peoples, have very keen eyes for certain things—things which their modes of life have made it indispensable that they should notice. In other words, they are specialists, and as a matter of course they excel in their own particular line. But it does not follow that they have better eyes than are possessed by men of civilized countries

Set one of them to find a reversed "a" in the middle of a printed page, says Mr. Hudson, and the tears would run down his brown cheeks and he would give up the search with aching eyeballs. But the proof reader can find the reversed letter in a few moments and never strain his eyes in the least.

LEGAL.

Taxes. 1893. Taxes.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE ASSESSMENT Book of the County of Mono, State of California, for Real Estate and Personal Property, for the year 1893, has this day been received by me; that the State and County Taxes, for said year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Tax Collector of the County of Mono, at the Court House, in Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

Notice is also hereby given, in accordance with the requirements of the Political Code, Section 3746: "That the taxes on all personal property, secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on all real property will be due and payable on the First Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter at six o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent. will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next, at six o'clock P. M., an additional five per cent. will be added thereto.

"That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all Real Property will be payable on and after the First Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter, at six o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof."

"THAT ALL TAXES MAY BE PAID AT THE TIME THE FIRST INSTALLMENT AS THEREIN PROVIDED IS DUE AND PAYABLE."

☞ TAXES ARE PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN. CHECKS WILL NOT BE RECEIVED.

Dated Bridgeport, October 2, 1893

M. P. HAYS, Tax Collector

Notice to Co-Owners.

TO GEORGE W. VANSICKEL AND SAMUEL MCCURDY.

You are hereby notified that I, the undersigned, have expended the sum of Three Hundred ($300) Dollars in labor and improvements upon the Gift, Rossi Battin and Black Slate mining claims, situated in Patterson Mining District, Mono county, State of California, in order to hold said mining claims, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the said sum being the amount required for holding said claims for the year ending December 31st, 1892.

And if at the expiration of Ninety (90) days after the publication of this Notice, viz: at the expiration of One hundred and eighty (180) days from Saturday, September 23d, 1893, the date of the first publication of this Notice, you fail, or refuse, to contribute your several proportions of said expenditures as co-owners of said mining claims, viz: You, the said George W. Vansickel, $60, lawful money of the United States, the sum owing from you for your proportion, one-fifth interest in said mining claims and you, the said Samuel McCurdy, the sum of $60, the same being your proportion, one fifth interest in said mining claims, together with your proportions of the cost of this advertisement, then each of your several interests in said mining claims will become the property of the undersigned, under said deed of 2324.

Dated at Bridgeport, Mono county, State of California, September 1st, 1893.

J. H. PATTERSON

First publication September 23d, 1893. s23-8m

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF WM. C. NIX, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Wm. C. Nix, Deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the date of the first publication of this notice, to the Administrator of said Estate, A. P. Sayre, at the office of Chas. L. Graves, Attorney for said Administrator in the town of Bridgeport, Mono County, California, being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

Dated Bridgeport, September, 23d, A. D. 1893.

A. P. SAYRE, Administrator of the Estate of Wm. C. Nix, Deceased

23 4w

MEDICAL.

THE DECLINE OF NERVE FORCE

Is one of the first signs of a premature condition of the body, and with it comes other weaknesses, which in the near future puts the individual beyond all nerve power.

[redacted] stops prematureness of the discharge in 20 days.

HUDYAN is the best remedy for this premature condition. [redacted] is a wonderfully powerful nerve-producing remedy.

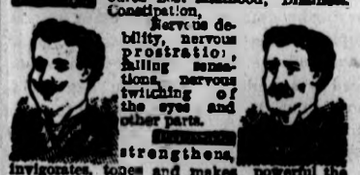
[redacted] stops all losses.

[redacted]YAN is the most marvelous discovery of the age.

[redacted]YAN is a power.

[redacted] builds up the nerve tissues of the body, [redacted] makes man anew, Hudyan is the great brain and nerve-producer. Take [redacted] will give you strength.

[redacted] cures Lost Manhood, Dizziness, Constipation, Nervous debility, nervous prostration, [redacted] filling sensations, nervous twitching of the eyes and other parts.



[redacted] strengthens, invigorates, tones and makes powerful the entire body. [redacted] cures headache, dizziness, dullness, confusion, pressure, blues, melancholy and wasting nervous decease. [redacted] stops all losses instantly. Hudyan gives power to the body, so that all the organs of the body are in a healthy state.

Undeveloped and stinted growth revitalized, resuscitated, restored by the use of [redacted]

The ravages made by vice, the horrors of a premature old age, the victim of the drug habit, tobacco and other vicious habits will find HUDYAN [redacted] pleasant to take and sure to speedily and forever cure.

There are no failures. Don't be alarmed, even though you have tried every known remedy. After you shall have used [redacted] you will be a man, a powerful, vigorous man in every sense of the word.

If you are weak, debilitated, lack energy, nerve force, vitality, use HUDYAN.

If you would be happy, strong, vigorous and powerful use HUDYAN.

If you have a mind that is wandering, a memory that is failing use [redacted]

If you feel as weak as a kitten use HUDYAN.

If you are groping in purblind ignorance, not knowing what to take, and have any of the above symptoms use [redacted] is a nerve builder.

It is a new life is [redacted]

Are you contemplating marriage? Then use [redacted]

If you are not using HUDYAN you are not doing justice to your system.

The new discovery was made by the specialists of the old famous HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1 a package, or six packages for $5 (plain sealed boxes). A written guarantee given for cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured six more will be sent you free of all charges. Send for circular and testimonials. Address

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
1033 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

THE PIONEER

On the Eastern Slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in California.

The Oldest and Leading Paper in MONO COUNTY.

THE RELIABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM OF THE COUNTY.

Published Saturdays at

PER YEAR.

THE BEST OF JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE LOWEST RATES.